From the N. Y Tribune. Gen. Taylor as a Man.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden addressed a great meeting at Pittsburgh Pa., on Friday evening, being on his way home to Kentucky, having resigned his seat in the Senate to canvass the State for Governor. (Mr. Crittenden never could make a poor Speech, and on this occasion he made a very good one in commendation of Gen. Taylor. It does not prove Gen. Taylor the best man for President, but it shows that he possesses (as we always supposed) many sterling qualities ) The following synopsis (we have no room for a fuller report) we take from the Pittsburgh Guzette:

GENERAL TAYLOR IS A WING.

This, Mr. Crittenden said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party.

GEN. TAYLOR IS AN HONEST MAN. On the uprightness of Gen. Taylor's character, Mr. Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew, and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an honest man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that speculation, meanpess, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Twiggs, on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker, lately, that there was not a company of Gen. Taylor five minutes. who would dare make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his prevence.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A MAN OF GREAT ABILITIES.

His whole military life gave evidence of this .- He never committed a blunder, er lest a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Puena Vista but Gen. Taylor. - and not another who would have won it. Examine the whole history of see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity, and great ability.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A MAN OF LEARNING.

Not mere scholastic learning-he has never graduated at a college-but his mind is richly stored with that practical in all ancient and modern history and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is intimate with Plutarch, said the speaker,-a Plutarch hero himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen. Gibson, -you all know and love Gen. Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicitly was that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly, until he, Gibson, retired, and that during that time, they had sat together on seventeen Court Mar-tials, many of them important and intri-cate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to of the great Washington, Why should draw up the opinion of the Court,—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities, and rips leaving the court abilities.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY AND SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER.

Gen. Taylor is a plain, unassuming, humanity, kindness, and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers. They could approach him at all times. He never kept a gnard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trustand rection was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions-no judicial shednoble, generous in feeling,-a friend of the masses-there is no aristocracy about him -he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light oorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

GEN. TAYLOR PROSCEIBES NO MAN FOR O-

PINION'S SAKE. He is a good and true Whig, but he opinion. He hates, loaths proscription. He loves the free, independent utterance and Democrats on the field of battle-has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing togethe gold. er, shoulder to shoulder-has seen them forbid he should proscribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

Some object, said the speaker, to Gen Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slaveholder. Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all people will always properly measure great proposition for the New York Impune says that the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all people will always properly measure great at Baltimore, has abandoned the traffic and you have as Pennsylvanians? We are I do not say they will always reward them all my country—it is all yours. There is wish.

country as this -so grand, so great, so glosuffer sectional prejudices to divide us. We speak one language-our identity is the same-we are one consolidated people -and our success has hitherto been glos rious and unprecedented. Shall we, then, divide in feeling? No! no! No matter where our man is from, if he is an American. Gen. Taylor, in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an American! Where has he lived? In his tent for forty years. His home, for forty years, has been under the American Flag !- the flag of his whole country. He is a national man-he has lived everywhere, wherever the flag waves! He is not a Southern man-he is an American! He proscribes no one, either of the North or South : and will you proscribe him for the accident of birth and home ? He condemns no man for the institutions of his State. Will you condemn him? He a is kind, generous,

heart. GEN. TAYLOR'S HABITS. habits are exemplary.

noble old man-a true American in

GEN, TAYLOR'S INFLEXIBILITY OF CHAR-

ACTER-Finally, said the speaker, he is a man you cannot buy-a man you cannot sellman you cannot scare-and a man who never surrenders!

GEN. TAYLOR'S VIEWS ON THE TARIEF. to the speaker, lately, that there was not a We have been favored with the subjoined ex-man in the world, who had been in the tract of a recent letter from John Buchler, Esq., of Baton Rouge, La., the present resi dence of Gen. Taylor, to a gentleman in this town, who formerly resided in the same place. Mr. Buehler is a gentleman of great respectability & high standing, who would scorn to sav any thing which he did not believe to be strictly the truth, and is moreover personally and intimately acquainted with Geo. Taylor, whom he states to be "a good Tariff man." What Mr. B. means by this may be seen by perusing the extraction.

ing the extract:
"The repeal of the Tariff of 1842, by the act of 1846, has been most ruinous to the country, and particularly to the Sugar planter of won it. Examine the whole history of Louisiana, and unless we can get some change his exploits, in all their details, and you in the Tariff, for protection, it must break up menced the culture of sugar. I feel, of course, much interest in the approaching Presidential election for the success of a good Whig, and Tariff man. My choice of all men, would be Mr. Clay, if there is any probability of get-ting him. If not I shall be very much pleased to have Gen. Taylor, whom I know personally knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern, history and in his ciercs on this subject. I think besides, he is the only Whiq that can get the vote of this State. -Danville, Pa., Democrat.

> THE SENTIMENTS OF TWO MEN .- "The heart of the people must be prepared for War."
>
> - Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United

"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided it relied upon, Gen. Gibson had told him, if compatible with national honor."-Zacharv Taylor, in his Allison letter. "We might swallow the whole of Mexico.

without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.
"The principles of our Government, as

liant testimony to his superior abilities, and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

Compare these together, reader, and deterning and practical knowledge which utters the most Christian-like, humane, and patriotic language.

Precisely as the prison clock struck four, (on Saturday afternoon,) the convict-van drew up at the front entrance of Newgate, and was Newark Daily Advertiser.

GEN. PERSIFER F. SMITH UPON GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS POLITICS.—Gen. Smith, it is known is a Lorge Force but a Lorge Force unostentations, gentlemanly man. There is known, is a Loco Foco, but a Loco Foco of honor. He served and won laurels under He possesses the atmost simplicity of char-General Taylor in the Florida war; and again the same callant officer.

Taylor and this rolling to the same to the high sherm. The mounted police and dragoons, with drawn sabres, formed four deep round the van. The doorway under the same callant officer. acter. When in the army, he fared just at Monterey, under the same gallant officer, as his soldiers fared—ate the same food—
slept under his tent and underwent simislept under his tent and underwent similar fatigue-for fifteen months in Mexico, and successful assault upon the enemy at Connever sleeping in a house one night. His treras under Gen. Scott. He thus writes to a friend in New Orleans:

> CITY OF MEXICO, April 8th, 1848 . . Any one who has visited this country must have a horror of bad government, for here is seen the spot on earth most favored by nature, stripped of all its advantages and con-

Gen Taylor's military exploits are not the ed by four or five inspectors of police. no military executions—no judicial shed-ding of blood. His heart moved to hu-casses of his popularity; they are only the oc-casions for the display of his sound judgment, min woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane to the erring and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, much reputation for what he has written as for what he has done, because even where the composition is not his own, the sentiments, to rescue on the way to the place of embarka-motives and feelings are; and everything he tion were effective. There was however some

pose or even hint at, anything dishonest or mean. And no intercourse in the ordinary eof the loftiness of his character. I remember to effect her capture were useless, and she fiyou asking me, at the time he was put in command at Corpus Christi, whether he was ewill proscribe no man for a difference of qual to the circumstances. I told you of his of Mr. Mitchell has been got up. Lord Clon sound judgment and inexhaustible energy as I curry has subscribed £100. had learned them in Florida, but I did not of opinion. He has commanded Whigs then estimate properly the other and higher noints of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande, I saw him tried under all cir-

His profession that he will be the candidate tleman's tour through "these diggings"; fight, bleed and die together, and God of no party will, if he be elected, be carried out in his practice,—not that his opinions on matters of policy may not be those of one or another party;—on most of these he is a Whig, and he is not the man to act adverse to his own opinions; but no party management or own opinions; but no party management or power can ever lead him to do a mean, or

what he thinks a wrong thing.

As soon as Gen. Taylor was furnished by events with the opportunity to display his character, you see at once that it was estimated

one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from our most Northern Line to the Rio Grande, we are one people—it is worthy may have the vote without having the

results. Nor have they been in any case the rious. Our destiny is as glorious as our result of chance; every thing has been done country, if we hold together, and do not in conformity with a plan, and the event in all cases has been almost predicted. That a suc-cessful General should be degraded in the very scene of success, for complaints made not of him but by him, is exceeding strange, and most unfortunate. Every one in the army feels it as a disgrace.

Your sincere friend, PERSIFER F. SMITH.

SENTENCE OF MR. MITCHELL. SCENE IN COURT.

Mr. Mitchell was brought into Court or Saturday, the 27th of May. After some pre-liminaries, Baron Lefroy delivered the sen-tence as follows: "Taking into consideration the magnitude of the crime, as well as the fact that if this had not been the first adjudication upon the act, we might have felt obliged to carry out its penalties to the utmost ex tent, the sentence is that you, John Mitchell be transported beyond the seas for the term of fourteen years."

Mr. Mitchell, having obtained leave to speak, said :- My Lords, the law has now done its utmost; by their harsh proceedings the Crown and Government are now secure. I have done my part also. I promised Lord Clarendon several weeks ago that I would pro He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of spirits in his life. His habits are exemplary. to convict me, or I would walk a free man ou of this court, and provoke him to a contest in another field. I knew that I was setting my life upon a cast, but I also knew that in either event the victory should be with me, and the victory is with me. I presume that the judge and jury do not mean to suppose that it is a cruninal who stands in this dock. I have shown what the laws are in Ireland, and how they are administered by packed juries, parti-san judges and perjured sheriffs—

Baron Lefroy:—The Court cannot sit here to hear the Sheriff arraigned, the administration of justice brought into contempt, and the tenure by which the Crown holds prerogative in this country endangered or brought into

Mr. Mitchell: I wish to say this-Baron Lefroy: We will hear you within the limits of public decorum, but you have already exceeded these limits, and the privilege

we accorded you has been abused. Mr. Mitchell: My Lords, I have acted throughout under a strong sense of duty. I retract nothing. The cause in which I have been engaged has only commenced, and as the Roman patriot said when the tyrant had his hand thrust into the fire, when that hand was shrivelled, and burnt to ashes, "I can promise for one hundred, two hundred, three hundred to be of my opinion." So say I: one, two three hundred, are ready to follow my course.

Baron Lefroy: You must remove him. Clerk of the Crown: Mr. Bourne, remove

(Sensation.)

the prisoner. The turnkey then caught Mr. Mitchell, by the arm and forced him to the rear of the dock, upon which his friends rushed forward, and soizing him by the hands and head and shoulders, detained him for a moment, but their hasty farewell was no sooner commenced than it terminated. A scene of great excite-ment ensued. The friends of Mr. Mitchell. who thronged the vicinity of the dock, rose and in a rush to get a touch or a sight of the prisoner created great commotion. They seemed to have lost all idea of the presence of the Judge or the police authorities. Gentlerobed themselves and entered into active resistance to the police, by whom several per-sons were taken into custody, among whom were Messrs. Meagher, Doheny, and Richard O'Gorman, Jr.

n order was restored, Messrs. Dobeny and Meagher were charged with creating a der the excitement of the moment, and intended no contempt or disrepect to the Court.

The Dublin Freeman contains the follow ing account of the departure of Mr. Mitchell. Precisely as the prison clock struck four, (on immediately surrounded by two squadrons of of dragoons under the command of Col. Maunsell, and Col. Gordon. In a few minutes an official, bearing the warrant for Mr. Mitchthe word at the prison gate, 'all is ready. 'One of the turnkeys then came forth with a bundle of clothes, which were understood to be the

convict dress, and threw it into the van. Precisely at eight minutes past four the gates opened and Mr. Mitchell came forth with a firm step, and firm demeanor. He were a brown frock coat, light waistcoat, and dark trousers, and had a light glazed cap upon his head, the hair appearing to be closely cut.— His hand and right leg were heavily manacled

The cautions taken to prevent any attempt says, as everything he does, is marked by the rioting at Seville Place, on the North Strand, purity and loftiness of his own character.

where the police were assailed by a mob, the day, which has gone far into its sere and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigorous, verdant referable. Democracy of the laws and institutions of all terorous, verdant referable. Democracy of the laws and institutions of all terorous, verdant referable. Democracy of the laws and institutions of all teritories. of the constabulary, cursing lustily the men of Dublin for leaving the fighting to be done vents of common life can give the true idea by the women. All the efforts of the police nally escaped in the crowd of combatants. A tribute for the bereaved wife and family

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS .- The Albany Argus has the following equivocal comcumstances, and he always came out pure pliment to Mr. Senator Foots, who made one of Mr. Cass's "voluntary escort:" on that gen-

> Occupying a high position in his own state repeatedly expressed himself, with his reception here, so also were all the large number that called upon or saw him delighted with him .- Albany Journal.

> pondent of the New York Tribune says that Mr. H. H. Slatter, the notorious slave dealer closed finally his slave market. The fugitives the heart to purchase.

Themother of LAMARTINE, the celebrated

# CONGRESS.

SENATE-Monday, June 26. The Vice President being absent, Mr. Atchison was appointed President pro tem.
Mr.Dodge, of Wis. presented the credentials of Hon. Isaac P. Walker, his Colleague, who

wasduly qualified and took his seat. On motion of Mr. Benton, Mr. Dodge and

Mr. Walker proceeded to draw ballots for terms of service, and Mr. Walker drew the shortest term, his period expiring in 1849, and that of Mr. Dodge in 1851. Mr. Davis, of Mass., from committee on com

nerce, reported the bill in favor of making an appropriation for the erection of light houses, light boats, buoys. &c.

Mr. Borland, from the committee on pub-

lic lands, reported a joint resolution in favor of grants of land for the construction of Whitney's railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pa-

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to take up

he Oregon bill.

m Mr. Van Buren's letter. When he had concluded, Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor, and will reply to Mr. Dix tomorrow. The bill was then on motion post-poned till to-morrow.

After the transaction of some usiness the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Featherston, of Miss. moved to suspend the rules with the view of taking up the en-grossed post office bill. The year and nays

were taken, and resulted in the negative.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, then moved that the nouse resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which was agreed to, Mr. Root of Ohio in the chair, when

the Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Featherston being entitled to the floor, poke at length against the Wilmot Proviso He was interrupted by Mr. Lahm, of Onio, and interrogated. Mr. Featherston concluded his remarks, when Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and made a political speech, in the course of which he came out against the "Union's" editorials and General Cass's extra charges, when Territoria Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, followed in a speech

on the veto power and in favor of General

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, next obtain ed the floor and spoke half an hour, politically. and moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was carried. Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 27. SENATE.—Mr. Atchison presided. A res-olution was adopted to attend the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument.

Mr. Niles introduced a bill to set spart portion of the public lands, in aid of the Whitney railroad. Referred to a select com-

The Oregon Bill was then taken up. Mr Bright gave notice that he should move the Bright gave notice that he should move the Missouri Compromise at a proper time, as an amendment. Mr. Calhoun spoke at length, contending that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject, and demanding that all acquired territory be left open to every class of people to settle, slave-holders or others. A debate ensued upon the question, the floor and galleries being crowded during its continuance. The Bill was postponed, and Mr. Berrien will address the Senate upon it to-morrow.

The bill for relief of the Florida Settlers The Post Office Appropriation bill was ta

nendments adopted. ken up, and sundry am Adjourned. House .- Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., made a

strong speech against the minority report on Secretary Walker's errors. A resolution was adopted instructing the

A Bill was reported to organise Indian ter-ritories west of the Mississippi. Referred to lands to Indiana for the Wabash and Albany

Railroad. A bill authorising Texas to extend her boundary to the 32d degree, was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the general Appro

priation bill. Mr. Thompson concluded hi olitical speach, commenced yesterday. Mr. Rockwell made a territorial speech .-

ORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Monday, June 26.

Mr. Dix in his speech to-day has disappointed verybody, no less by the positions he has taken than by the ability by which they were supported. sults that will follow his election. We ask for it He has placed himself upon the VAN BUREN a sober and careful consideration from every perplatform, beyond retreat.

He contended for the sovereignty of the United States over territories. He maintained the pow-er of Congress to legislate for territories in all present state of our political affairs, rather than matters, and proved 1st, by contemporaneous ex-positions of the Constitution, 2d, by the invariale practice of the Government; 3d, by judicial alone might dietate. Mr. Smith, for some year attempretation, the extent and the necessity of such

ble force. He brought to their complete elucida-tion and establishment a variety of documentary ent session, and a most substantial and thoroughroof, much logical acumen, and a directness of language that never lost its purpose. The attention of the Senate was not accorded to him as a North, and his words will have a salutary and deboon ; he commanded it.

the citizens of territories were the best judges and most proper constructors of their own municipal institutions. He contended that it was the duty

difference of temperature between the Pacific and Atlantic Coast—that the same degrees of latitude Coast while in a corresponding latitude on the Eastern Coast, everything was bound up in fetperature preventing the importation and increase of slaves in Oregon. Though at the same time, he was not understood to contend that slaves would be carried thither in any number. The productions of the Earth, with other causes, might prevent their transportation there.

In some portions of the Union, he said, it was urged that slave-labor was absolutely necessary. This was conscientiously advanced by gentlemen whose opinion on many subjects are greatly re-spected. Whether it were so or not, one thing he considered certain, that there was no necessity for slave-labor in other places sure where it now existed. The territories acquired already or hereafter to be acquired could flourish best by unfettered la-bor—by the removal of all monopolies or privi-

from Washington, who were recaptured on board the Pearl, were about the last he had exhibited as samples, of the architecture or beauty of a house. It is to be published immediately.

for a man who has given forthto the world, opin-

ions so diametrically hostile.

Such was the sentiment in the Senate. The Loco Foco Representatives present acknowledged that it was a secession from Cass. I heard but one say "he was glad of it." There will be none to say so after the 7th of Nov. next.

As this speech of Gen. Dix is unanswerable in argument, it is to be hoped no attempts will be made in words. We believe all the country now cares to learn of the Oregon bill is its passage. It has been dragging its slow length along for three sessions of Congress. The last Congress was, in both Houses, largely Loco Foco, and yet it ex pired without any action on the subject, notwith standing the earnest entreaties of the inhabitant for legislation, notwithstanding the confession of the Locos that it was absolutely necessary, and notwithstanding the violent sud insane clamor that had been made by them for the occupancy and entire sovereignty of the territory.

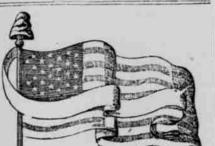
Why does not Congress adjourn now in obedi-ence to the wishes of the whole people? The House of Representatives, comprising a Whig majority, has appointed a day for adjournment— why does not a Loco Foco Senate respond? "Because the Oregon bill, or the Territorial bills have not passed." And why has not the Oregon have not passed." And why has not the Oregon bill passed? Because the Cass Senators are between two fires and know not how to act. They the Oregon bill.

Mr. Dix, of N. Y., obtaining the floor, addressed the Scnate at great length in support of the views of the Baruburners, as expressed but they cannot achieve an impossibility. but they can do waste the time and wealth of but they can all do waste the time and wealth of the strengt. the nation in the attempt.

CALHOUN sits in his seat every moment of the day with his unchangeable eye fixed upon each hesitating Senator, like a. Tiger preparing his deadly spring. There is hardly one of his party but quails before it. A spectator would suppose that they believed in the Eastern superstituon the power of the evil eye; for they all seem fas-cinated with its influence. Flying him they are certain of refuge nowhere. Dix and Hamlin and other Northern Senators are Proviso-men: them the advocates of Cass fear to approach. They have no hope save in themselves.

"Whither shall they fly, Infinite wrath and infinite despair ?"

MIDDLEBURY, VT. Tuesday, July 4, 1848,



## FOR PRESIDENT, ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATORS-Addison County. IRA STEWART, of Middlebury, ZURIEL WALKER, of Ferrisburgh.

### Whig State Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a Delegate Convention of the Whig Party of the State of Vermont, will be holden at Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer of the A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of arming the Militar.

State for the year ensuing—and also Candidates for Presidential Electors. It is desired that every town in the State should be represented by at least two Delegates.

TIMOTHY FOLLETT, SOLOMON FOOT, PORTUS BAXTER, E. P. WALTON, Jr., SAMUEL W. KEYES, JUSTIN S. MORRILL June 24, 1848.

THE NOMINATION OF TAYLOR.

We give our readers, this week, the judicious and fercible remarks of one of the most distinguished of our New England Statesmen, and a gan. delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, on the manner of Gen. Taylor's nomination, and the results that will follow his election. We ask for it son who feels an interest in the coming contest, and an anxiety to do what is right and best, in the what personal feeling and individual preference alone might dietate. Mr. Smith,-for some years tatives from Connecticut and recently elected U. S. Senator, highly eulogized by Daniel Webster. ent session, and a most substantial and thorough-He exposed the fallacy of the argument that denied nor disguised, that many Whigs in the is no helping it. Free States are more or less dissatisfied with the nomination. Some individuals have openly bolted. Many have hesitated. Two or three editors have left their posts, rather than advocate the election of Gen. Taylor. Such was the case in 1840, in every particular. Then, we had a positive restriction of Slavery to apply to Oregon, that slaves could not exist there and would not Northern candidate, whose nomination disaffect-Lastern Coast, everything was sound ap it to ters of ice. They had green peas in Oregon while the thermometer with us was nearly at zero. He proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus that there was no obstacle from temperous the proved thus the proved thus the proved the proved thus the proved the prove now at stake than eight years ago.

all my country—it is all yours. There is no country—it is all yours. There is no country, there never was a country. It is no country, there never was a country. It is no country—it is all yours. There has a great error been countried in the Revolution, is said to this effort of the distinguismed Senator, upon the probable price, and are freed from the father of Lamartine, the celebrated of this effort of the distinguismed Senator, upon the probable price, and are freed from the father of Lamartine, the celebrated of this effort of the distinguismed Senator, upon the probable price, and are freed from the father of Lamartine, the celebrated of this effort of the distinguismed Senator, upon the probable price, and are freed from the father of Lamartine, the celebrated of this effort of the distinguismed Senator, upon the probable price, and are freed from the father of Lamartine, when a country—it is all yours. The probable

hemmed in by superior numbers of the enemy, with apparently little hope of escape; now achieving, against tremendous odds, the brilliant victories of Palo Alto, Resnea de La Palma, Monte-

out of the twelve hundred or so in the Union, are

standing back from supporting the regularly nom-

great a discord may be created within the small was large, unaffimous, and enthusiastic. The sphere of Mr. Giddings' influence in Ohio, we will meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Lawrence not attempt to conjecture—nor is it very import. and the Hon. Solomon Foot, of Rutland, who was ant to inquire. The motives of Mr. Giddings are probably very good, but since his attempt to resolutions, cordially sustaining the Philadelphia defeat the election of a Whig Speaker in the pres- nominations, were reported by D. W. C. Clarke ent House, his position in the party has been very Esq., and passed with entire unanimity equivocal, if he may now be properly termed a Whig at all. His zeal, certainly, greatly outruns his prudence.-Mr Greeley, who has been waiting tion in the Burlington Sentinel, from this place to head a movement of the Northern Disaffected, we gave the wrong signature. We should gives over, and allows that there is no longer a have said the article signed " An Old Coon " prospect of getting up any respectable resistance and not "A True Whig." The two communicato nothing-and is not worth inquiring after any about, except that they do not express the senfurther. The Ultra Abolitionists in Massachusetts may do enough towards electing Cass to of our acquaintance—and probably not of any show their good will-but they can do no serious harm .-- Harmony prevades the Whig ranks throughout the Union, therefore, with only here pose, was intended simply as an experiment. and there some insignificant movements of inindicious men.-Had the Bainburners brought forward a candidate not utterly repugnant to every Herald, Woodstock, has been suspended for true Whig, they might probably have drawn off the present, on account of the inadequate sunmany who feel some dissatisfaction about voting port it has received. for a Southern man not pledged in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. But in nominating a man who volunteered, when formerly a candidate for the ing on in Congress, on the subject of Free Presidency, to pledge himself to veto any bill a- Territory, in connection with the bill for esbolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; tablishing a Territorial Government over Orwho exerted all his influence to overthrow the Right of Petition in respect to Slavery; and who, in short, earned the name he always bore of "a ject-taking, of course, an open and decided Northern man with Southern principles"-they leave no plausible pretext to any Whig who feels inclined to a disorganizing movement. We respect the motives of such as have been refuetant to vote for a man not distinctly committed, in so many words, to the Wilmot Proviso. But we think they cannot fail to see that with Taylor's at least an abstract of this discussion, next views of the Veto Power, the question of Free week. Territory is much safer in his hands than in the hands of Cass. And if we may rely at all on the statements of Geu. Taylor's personal friends, widely circulated long before his nomination, the

BOLTING IN THE LIBERTY RANKS!

count of the divisions of their neighbors, but | tion of Slavery. alas! how uncertain are human expectations! 1. John Q. Adams became the champion of the Let him that standeth take heed lest be fall." right of petition. Southern members of Congress insisted that all petitions relating to Slavery should be rejected. Mr. Van Buren then endorsquarrel-and, what is especially ludicrous, the ed this doctrine, and stood by the ultra slavehold prime movers of the nomination of Hale have crs in this odious principle, which was afterwards reversed, after Mr. Van Buren's defeat in 1840, by repudiated him, and got up another ticket.-This "wheel within a wheel," or rather these tatives. Come-outers from among the Come-outers,
Union, was President of the Senate. Previous is at Buffalo on the 14th ult., and with much u- Senate of the United States, to authorize Post nanimity, agreed on Gerrit Smith as a candi- masters to open the mails and take out any mat date fer the Presidency. Who should be should be of an incendiary character. Mr. Cal Vice President as not so easy to decide. Lu-loun forced the measure to see how far Mr. Van Buren would go in subserviency to the South. At dates, but very ungallantly. Mr. Frederick
Douglass proved to be a formidable rival, and
finally both were set aside and the nomina.

Buren woning to in sinserviency to the South. At the moment of the passage of the bill, the Vice
President was not in his sent. The vote was a
tie. "Where," should Mr. Calhoun, "is the Vice
President!" The glow of exultation at having concretia Mott was one of the prominent candifinally both were set aside, and the nomina-tion given to Rev. Charles C. Foote, of Michi-ment of the South Carolina agitator. The

The Regulars, of course, are in a high state ship of the press in this collightened country. of indignation. We cut the following, as a why did he do it ? Because Southern votes were

sample, from one of our Liberty exchanges. The Charter Oak says of the late Conven-The Charter Oak says of the late Convention at Buffalo, on the 14th inst., that it was quite too radical to do either good or hurt.—
We believe the members call themselves

3. The votes of Southern States were obtained, and Mr. Van Buren was elected President.—He was sworn into office, March 4, 1837, on which was sworn into office, March 4, 1837, on which occasion he issued his inaugural address, in which "leaguers," or "true liberty men." They go he proclaimed his determination to veto any bill for universal suffrage, women (why not children?) as well as men—for absolute free trade—cheap postage—against the Governmental establishment or support of schools—against all secret societies, &c. &c. In tration, were taken into Connecticut. Therethe short, the party we believe embodies all the ultraisms of the day—and very complacently puts itself in a position where it can do nothsoing Whig,—will be keard throughout the entire
North, and his words will have a salutary and decisive effect. It is a fact which we have neither

ing, either for good or evil. We don't like
to see men of talent commit moral suicide in
this fashion; but if they will, we suppose there
tions to be commander to lie off that

OUR WOOL DEPOT. The benefit derived from a Depot under the superintendence of a strictly prompt, honest and intelligent agent, has now been fully tested in this region. There are but few, except those who have an interest in upholding the old method of be carried there. He was obliged to differ with ed the friends of Mr. Clay, and who was particu-those Senators. He showed how vast was the difference of temperature between the Perificant Southern candidate, nominated against the wishes depot system last year saved at least five cents activity to hurry them into slavery. were not inothermal, i. e., did not possess equal of many friends of Mr. Clay, and in like manner a pound more to those who deposited their wool, legree of heat; it was Summer on the Western unpalatable to some portions of the North. No and indeed to all others, than would otherwise serious rupture took place then, but a permanent have been obtained. This remark is more pardivision was perhaps quite as imminent at one ticularly applicable to those whose whose wool

ous disaffection in Vermont. We are accustomed, embrace the test method of improvement. Grow- pondent of the Boston Courier: in this State, to speak out just about as we think, ers fall into great blunders in this respect, of which Some of us have expressed our preferences in they could never be corrected without witness. o'clock, and E. F. Lyman of Northampton decided terms, and strongly and plainly declared our regret—our grief—at the nomination of any large depot affords. In no State of the Union is our regret—our grief—at the nomination of any other than Henry Clay. Such remarks, so far as more wool raised, in proportion to extent of officers, of which Mr. Keyes of Dedham, was we know, have been common throughout the territory, than in Vermont, and in no county of Chairman. Mr. Keyes made a speech lauda-State. But that any disorganizing movement has Vermont, more than in the County of Addison; tory of Mr. Hoar as the martyr to the cause, been begun, or was ever at any moment thought and we trust that if our wool growers embrace of, we do not believe, and we never have suspect-In this brief epitome it is impossible for me to ed or feared any such thing. Vermonters gene- ty, we shall raise not only the largest amount, cord. do anything like justice to the able and admirable argument of Gen. Dix. It must be read altogether to be properly appreciated. Detached senten.

way to get-but there is, as we positively know, a We understand that large quantities of the S. G. Howe, of Boston; John Wells of Chicestrong under-current of enthusiasm already moving the last clipare now being deposited at the Shoreing through the heart of the masses which their ing through the heart of the masses, which their ham Depot. Farmers are not obliged to take up

CASS IN MICHIGAN.

The following is from a letter of a gentleman in Michigan, to a friend in this place:

"Cass came home to Detroit last week, and eve. rey, and Buena Vista! The memory of those witnesses say that the attempt to get up a demon exciting events, the enthusiasm of those stirring stration in his favor was a farcical affair. He is days, comes back upon the minds of all with a dead in Detroit—his own home. Not over one thrilling force—they enlist the feelings of the people irresistibly in favor of the Whig nominee. It company him from the Steamboat landing to his will be no easy matter to prevent his election! dwelling house. In silence, ungreeted by cheer, All the prominent Whig Statesmen have long unaccompanied by the waving of handkerchiefa cofully committed themselves in favor of the the funeral procession marched the conqueries n mination. Not twenty thoroughly Whig papers hero home."

RATIFICATION MEETING AT BUBLINGTON -- Our inated ticket. There is not a Whig paper in Ver. friends at Burlington had a glorious time on mont, that does not take decided ground for Tay- Thursday evening last, having arrested the Honor and Fillmore. The temporary disaffection in Abbott Lawrence, on his way to Montreal, and New York has burst like any other bubble. How got upan impromptu Ratification Meeting which

The speaking last week of a communica-The meeting to assemble at Buffalo will amount tions over the latter signature we know nothing one in the State. The other article, we sup-

The publication of the Vermont Temperance

A very important discussion is now goegon. Mr. Calhoun has made one of his very ingenious and powerful speeches on the subground against the Free Territory principle. He considers the present a favorable time to settle the question, although he believes it more than probable that the Union may be terminated by it.-We shall endeavor to give

# CONSISTENCY OF MARTIN VAN

We have very little faith in the sincerity of Mr. Free Territory principle has the entire approval Van Buren's present position-ostensibly taken of his own judgment-as is the case with many as only a matter of principle, and of honest attachof the leading Whig Statesmen at the South, ment to Free Territory doctrines. We believe We have every reason to believe his views are ea- the whole movement has in it semerals of the sentially like those of Mr. Clay, Mr. Mangum and spirit of revenge. One so long notorious (with Mr. Clayton. We have never intended to claim abundant reason) for being a "Northern man with more for him in this respect-and it is with such Southern principles," and who is not likely to fora belief that we have from the first sustained get at once the injury done him by the truckling movements of Cass in 1844, is certainly very liable to suspicion. He has been converted to suddenly. We ask our readers to recall to mind Our Liberty friends have been calculating the following facts in the history of Van Bursa's on large accessions to their numbers, on ac- political career-facts relating to this very ques-

an overwhelming vote of the House of Represe

the election of 1836, a bill was introduced in the President takes his sent, and gives the easting vote in favor of the bill! to establish a conso required to make him President, and the South

must be propitiated. 3. The votes of Southern States were obtained

the decision might be against the unfortunate Africans, ordered the U. S. vessel Grampus off New tions to her commander to lie off that place and await the decision of the court on the application of the slaves, should it be adverse to the slaves not to allow them time to remove their case to a hisher tribunal for review, but to hurry them on ard his vessel and carry them to Cuba with delay, to be delivered to their master. All this indecent haste was to prevent the poor and friend-less slaves from having the benefit of our benign laws and in the hope of propitiating Southern support. But he was disappointed. The slaves were support. Buthe was disappoint by order of the Supreme Court of the United States emancipated, in spite of Mr. Van Burens

## WORCESTER CONVENTION.

This long talked-of gathering of the Disaffected, on Wednesday last, passed off very The revolution thus accomplished is attended quietly, and in a manner indicating no seriate impulse. Issues even more momentous are with another important benefit. By the process of assortment, the farmers are far better en- Massachusetts The following report of the There never has been any appearance of seri- abled to judge of the quality of their wool, and doings of the Convention, is from a corres-

The Convention was called to order at ten and nominated the following list of officer-For President-Hon, Samuel Hoar of Con-

For Vice Presidents-D. Heard, of Wavland; A. Hamilton, of North Brookfield; Dr.